



Combined Heat and Power - Recycled Energy

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Overview

- What is the EPA CHP Partnership?
- What is CHP?
- Why CHP?
- Opportunities in Wisconsin
- EPA/DOE activities to advance CHP
- Opportunities for Partnership

EPA's CHP Partnership (CHPP)

- Voluntary public-private partnership launched in 2001
 - To reduce green house gas emissions from power generation by fostering the use of CHP
 - 124 Partners to date
 - States, energy users, developers, equipment manufacturers, utilities, energy service companies, NGOs
 - Wisconsin DOA Energy Office and other MW states
 - Key agencies: US DOE, FEMP, HUD, USCHPA
 - Assisted 65 operational projects totaling over 850 MW)



What Does the CHPP Do?

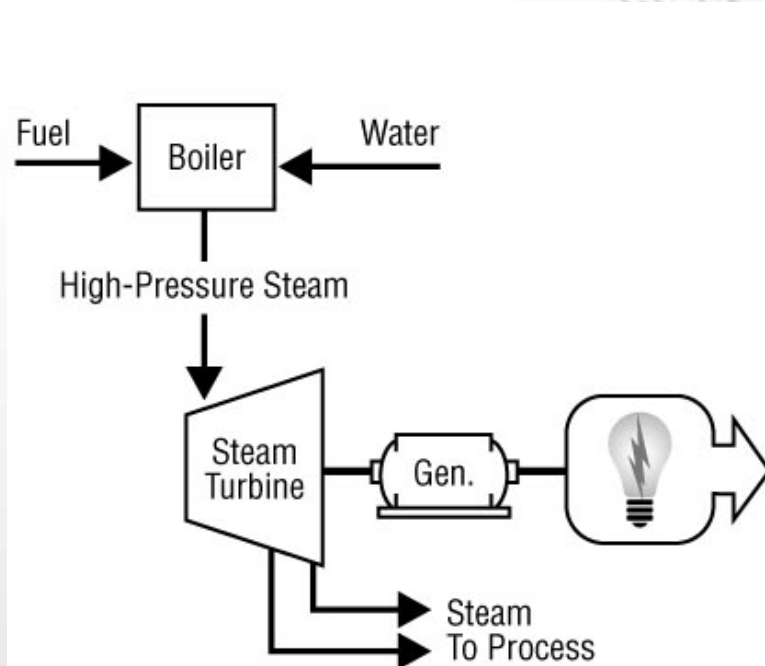
- Help Partners implement CHP projects
 - Targeted market development
 - Networking
 - Project tools & support
- Work with States to promote the environmental, economic, and energy benefits of CHP
- Work with DOE, USCHPA, Regional CHP Initiatives, DOE's CHP Application Centers, and State agencies to jointly implement efforts
- Recognize environmental excellence of CHP projects and Partners' efforts

Why Combined Heat and Power?

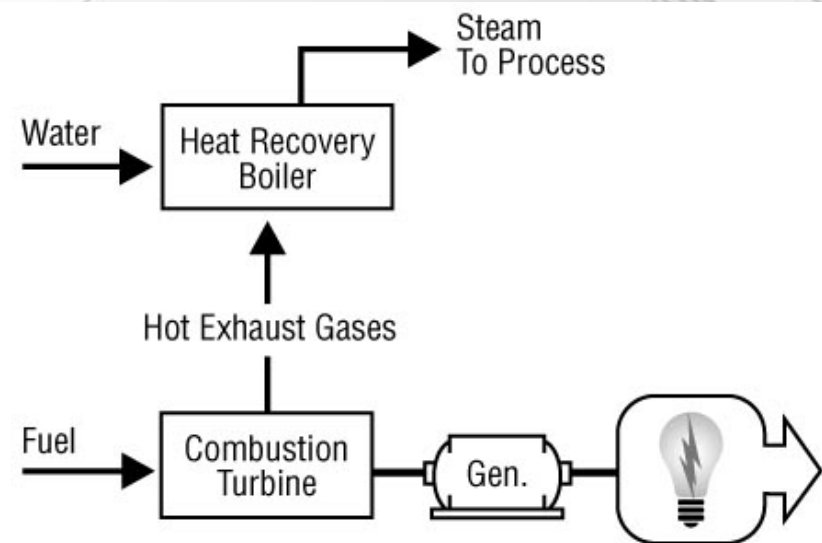
- Smart on-site energy supply option
 - Simultaneous generation of power and heat with primary and recycled energy
- Reduces emissions
 - More efficient than grid power and on-site thermal
- Saves money
 - Efficiency reduces fuel demand and energy costs
- Can improve power infrastructure
 - CHP may supplement the grid

Typical CHP Systems

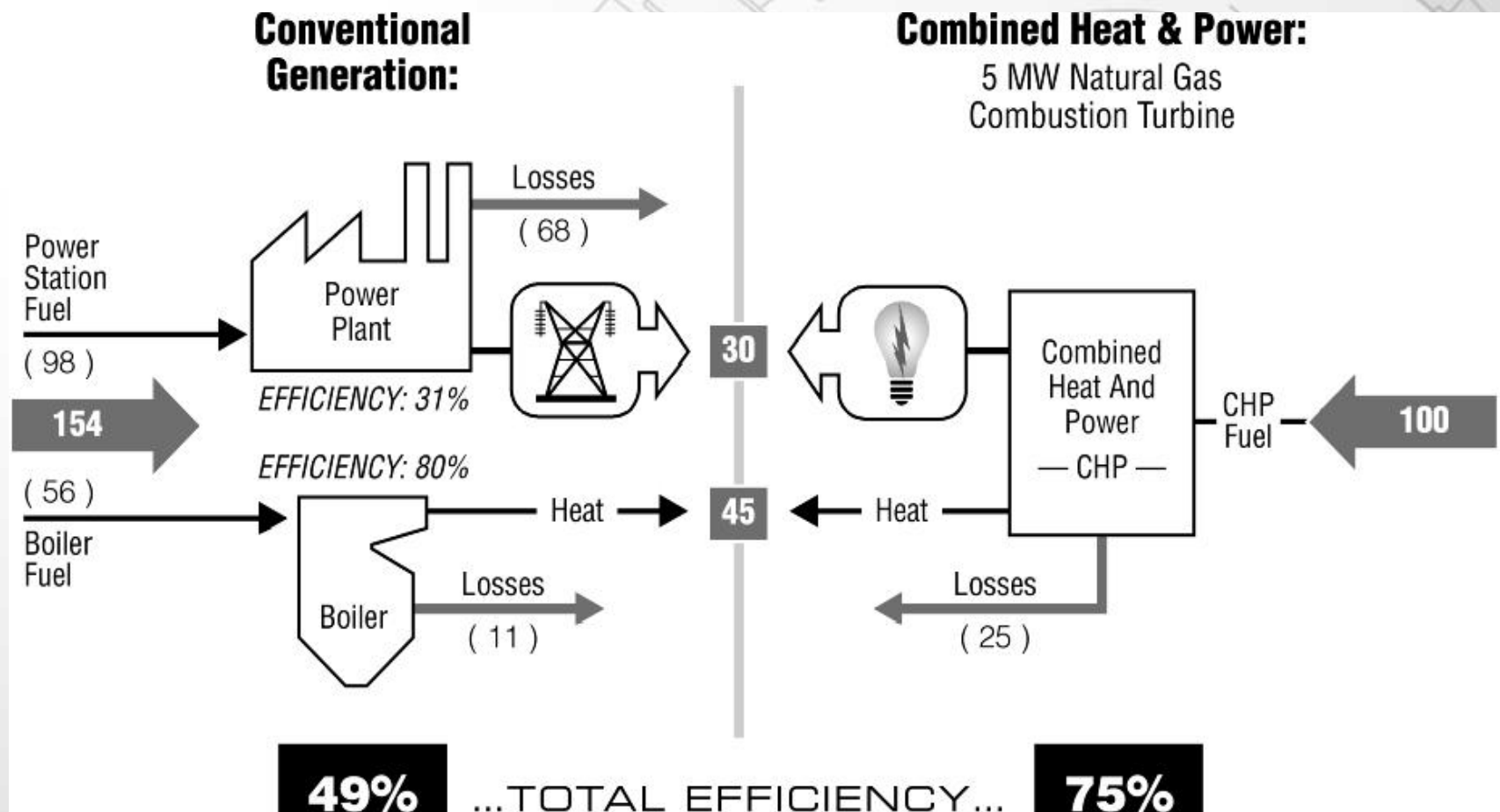
Steam Boiler/Steam Turbine:



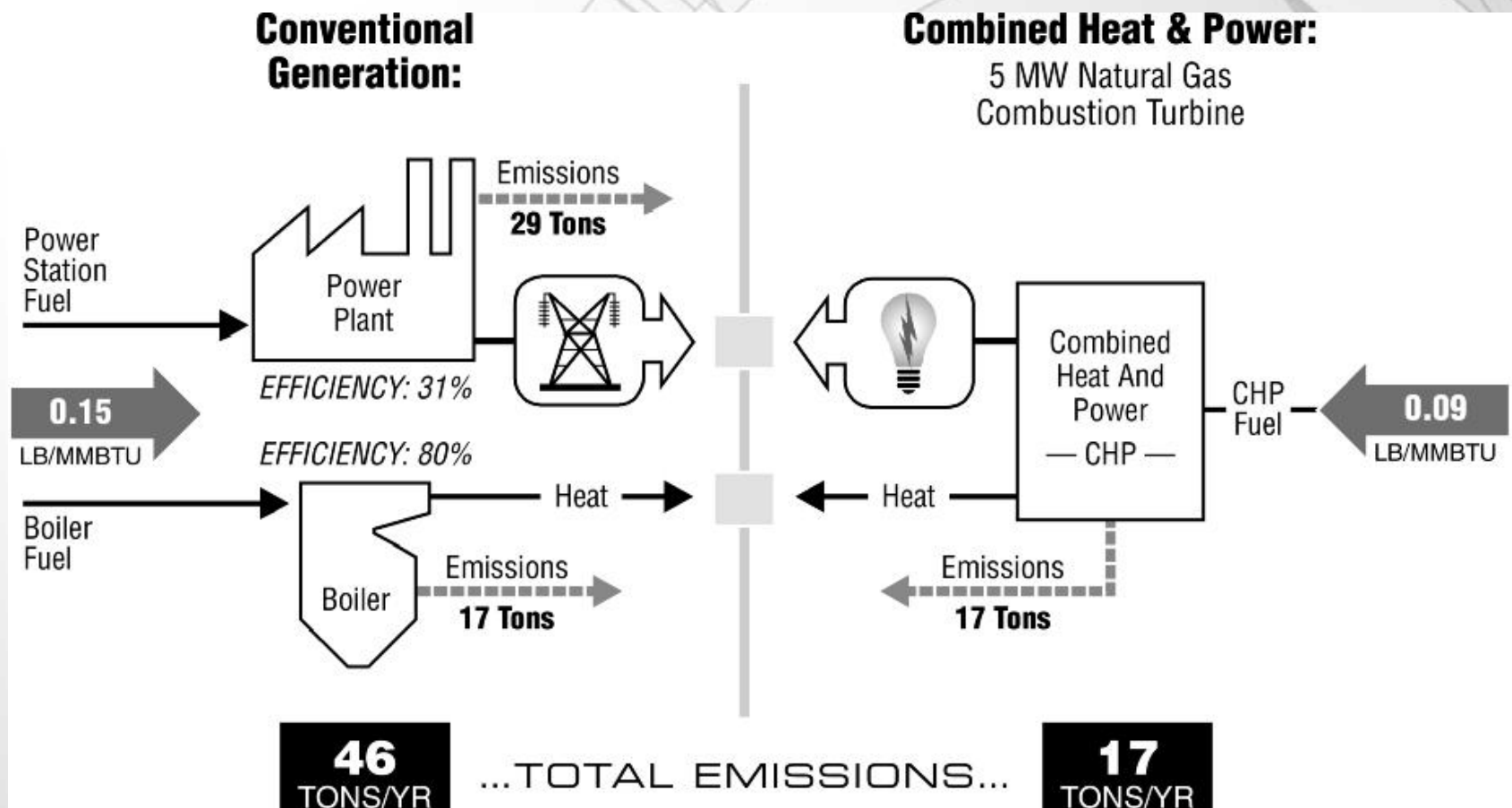
Gas Turbine /Heat Recovery Unit:



Efficiency Benefits of CHP



Environmental Benefits of CHP



CHP Opportunities in Wisconsin

- EPA has identified key markets – Wisconsin is a lead state for both
 - Ethanol
 - Dairy
- DOE's Midwest CHP Application Center efforts
 - Baseline Study
 - CHP Hospital Program
 - City of Milwaukee Outreach
- Wisconsin DOA active in identifying other CHP opportunities
 - Cyclone boilers
- WI CHP Potential 1300-2600 MWs

Drivers in Wisconsin

- Wisconsin energy infrastructure in need of major development
 - Power costs increasing
 - Need for 8000 MWs of new power generation
 - Need for \$2 billion of upgrades to T&D system
- Wisconsin DG interconnection guidelines can streamline implementation of projects
- CHP and recycled energy can be part of an environmentally friendly solution to Wisconsin's power needs

Challenges to Implementing CHP

- Unfamiliarity with technologies
- Lack of capital
- Other pressing priorities
- Concern about natural gas prices
- Utility practices (e.g., interconnection requirements)
- Questions about permitting

EPA and DOE Are Helping Advance CHP in the Midwest

- Evaluated environmental, economic, and energy benefits of CHP
- Developing educational materials
- Holding workshops (e.g., Iowa workshop for ethanol industry in Spring 2004, with MW Application Center)
- Visiting and networking with plants, developers, and other key players
 - e.g., ethanol industry

How Can Wisconsin Benefit?

- Work with the EPA Partnership to explore and promote CHP opportunities in the state
 - Identify DNR CHP permitting liaison
 - Identify ways to expedite the permitting process
 - Adopt emissions limits on an output basis to account for the efficiency of CHP
- Identify opportunities for public service commission to establish rules for fairer treatment of CHP by utilities
- Explore tax credits for CHP Installations
- Consider a goal for CHP(10-15% of new generation)

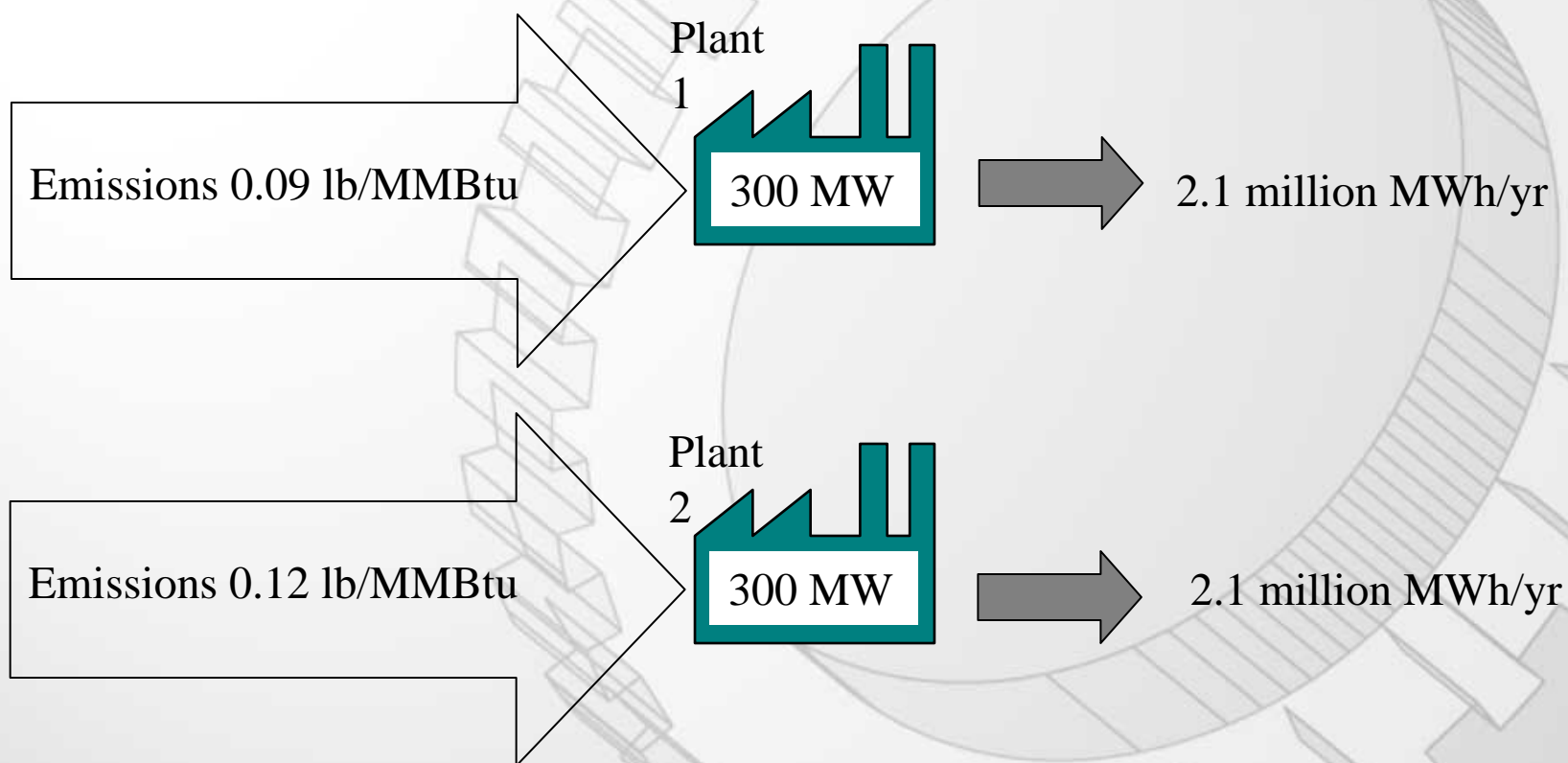
What Are Other States Doing?

- Setting uniform interconnection standards for DG/CHP (Wisconsin one of Energy Leaders)
- Reviewing standby and back-up rates
 - Eliminating in some States
- Expediting permitting for CHP projects
- Recognizing environmental benefits of CHP
 - Considering for RPS or CHP/ Recycled Energy Goals
 - Establishing output-based emissions limits
- Incentive programs
 - Technology Implementation – Turbines & Recips
 - Technology Demonstration – Microturbines, and Fuel Cells
 - CHP gas rates

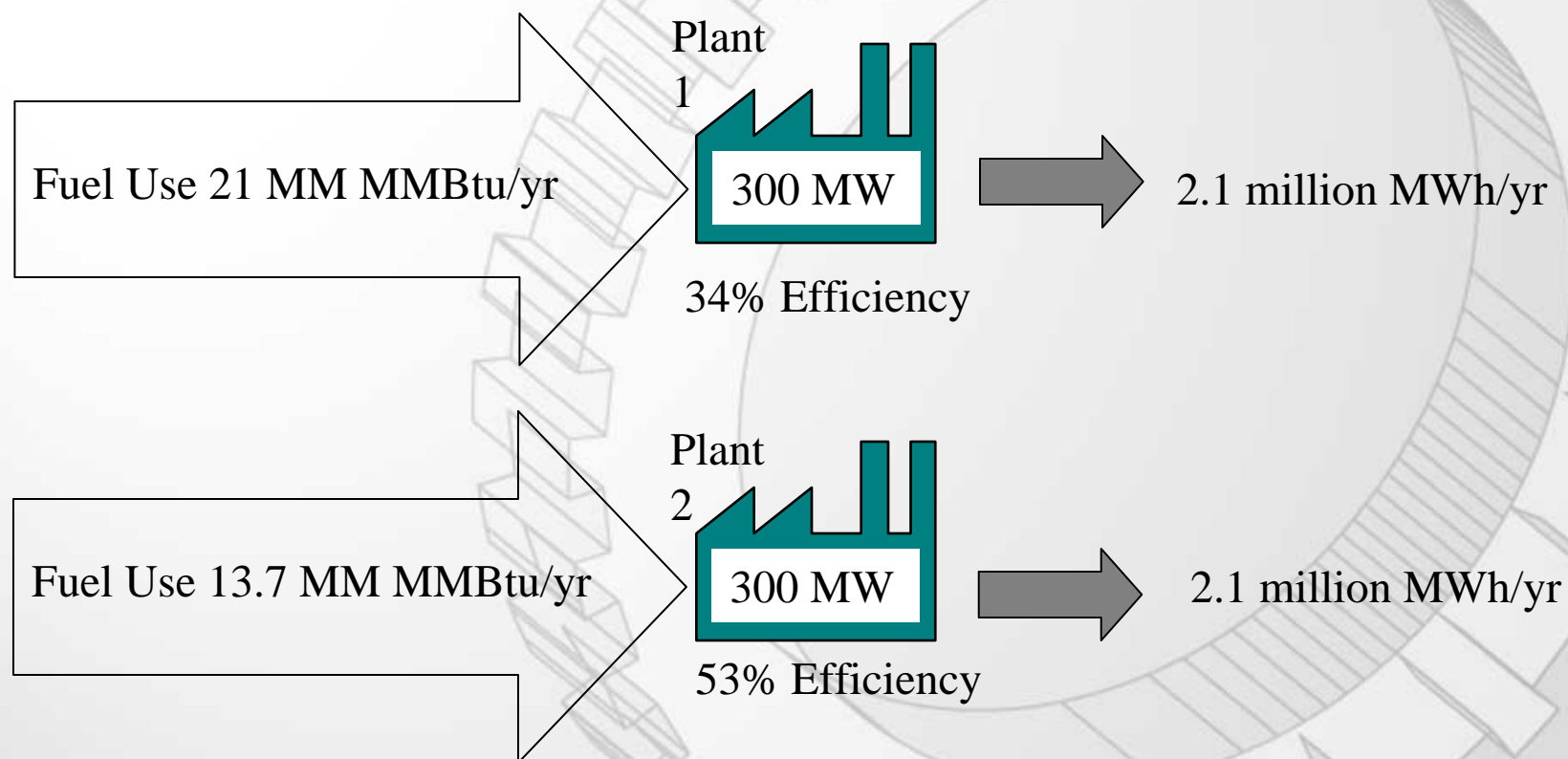
What is Output-Based Regulation?

- Regulation that relates emissions to the productive output of a device or process
 - Unit of emissions/unit of output
 - lb emission/MWh
- Can be applied for any process

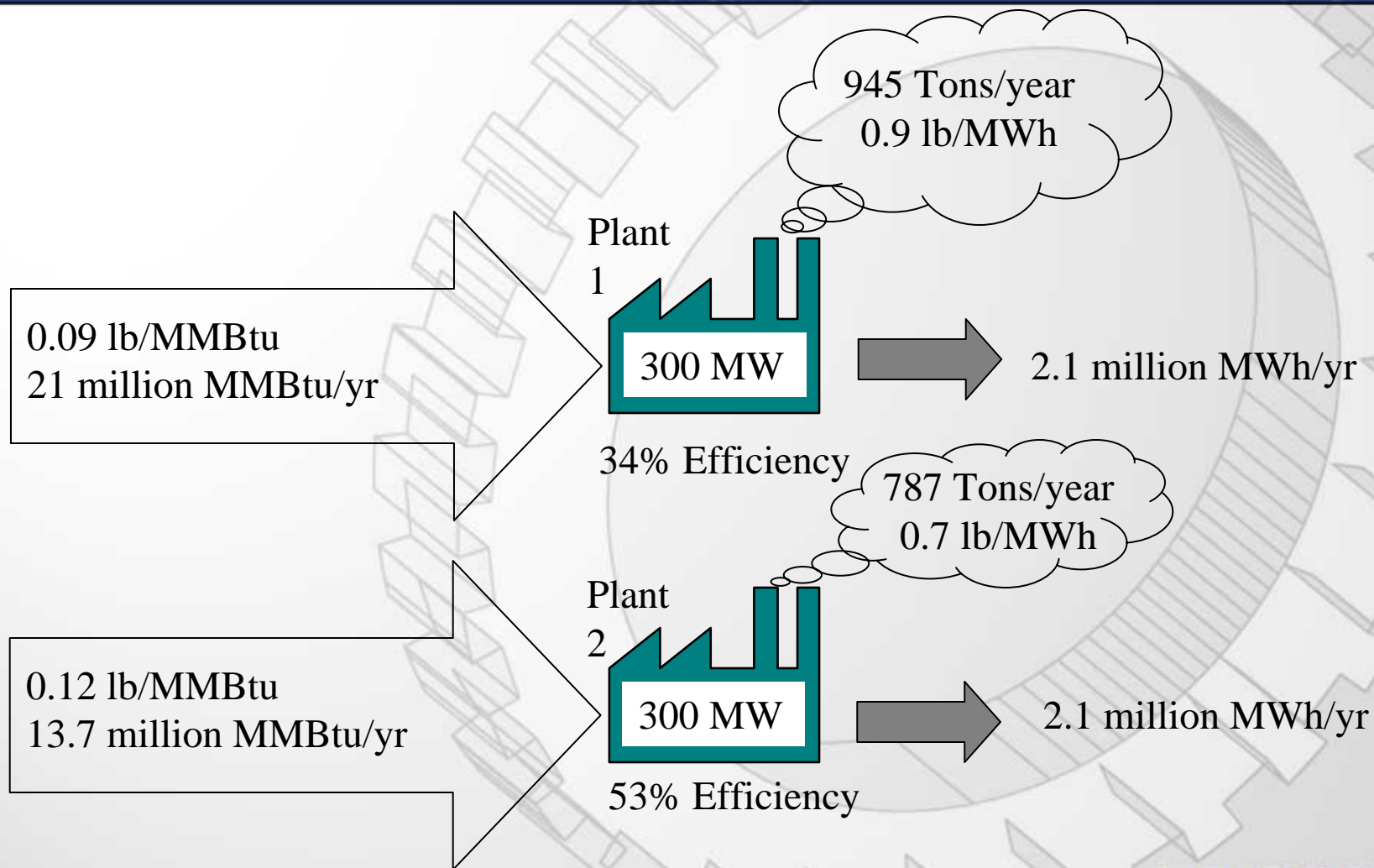
Benefits of Output-Based Regulation



Benefits of Output-Based Regulation



Benefits of Output-Based Regulation



Conclusions

- CHP is technically feasible for many industries and businesses in Wisconsin
- CHP can benefit the consumer, the State, and the environment
 - emissions reductions/replacement of older assets
 - energy savings/alternative fuels
 - power infrastructure
- Support network in place to help implement CHP
 - EPA's CHPP
 - DOE's Midwest CHP Application Center and Initiative
- States can take the lead in improving the efficiency and emissions profile of the power supply sector

Resources Available

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